

APRIL 9, 1869.

miscellaneous.

THE
COMMERCIAL
IDE.

WILLIAMS, LTD.

"CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.

VO. WITH APPENDIX.
EDITION, 1863.
Price, \$5.

ing Price, Ten Dollars.

an Abstract of the Con-

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Part of the same.
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France.
Russia.
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CHARLES A. SAINT,
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Jan. 8, 1868.

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BOOKS
e PRACTICE,
IMBLETON RIFL-
TINGS.)

ABERS, PRESIDENT AND
OF MEMBERS, RULES
BY-LAWS, INSTRU-
CION KEEPER, AND TAX-
TAX
0 cents each
walkout pocket.

10 cents each
walkout pocket.

CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXV. No. 1822.

號十月四日九十六百八十一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1869.

MAIL.

日九廿月二年已已治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill; E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—Gibson & Goron, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—White & BAILEY, San
Francisco, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,
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1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973,
1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991,
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009,
2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027,
2029, 2031, 203



NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ALEXANDRIA, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES.

Also,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steam-ship "HOOGLY,"
Commandant De Bovis, will leave
this Port for the above places, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, on THURSDAY, the 22d Instant,
at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 P.M. of the 21st Instant, Specie and
Parcels until 5 P.M. of the 21st Instant.
(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For Particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the Company's office,
Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE
OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, April 3, 1869.



THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.
STEAMERS of this line will be despatched as follows:

China, April 19.
Great Republic, May 19.
Japan, June 19.
China, July 19.
Great Republic, August 19.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or
about same date, connecting at Yokohama
with above named steamer.

Passengers ticketed through to California,
Mexico, Central and South America, the
United States, and to England or France,
both via New York and by lines from Pa-
nama and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of
10% upon the whole amount for the round
voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with
Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Central
and South America, at Aspinwall with the
"Royal West India Mail Line," "West
India and Pacific Steam-ship Company" (Limited)
and the "French Transatlantic Company,"
and at New York, with the various
Lines to Europe. Tickets issued
for the following Steam-ship Lines: Cu-
nard, Inman, National, General Trans-
atlantic Co., New York, and Havre Steam-
ship Co., Hamburg and American-Packet
Co., New York and Bremen Steamship
Co., and North German Lloyd.

Favorable arrangements have been made
for through passengers and freight to Amer-
ica, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore,
and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports
of Mexico and on the West Coast of Central
and South America to as far as Valpa-
raiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton
and St. Nazaire, France.

Freight in United States payable in
advance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery
in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent ad-
ditional, at shipper's option.

For further information, apply at the
Agency of the Company, Praya Ven.
GEO. E. LANE,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 16, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general information
that henceforward closed mails for the
United Kingdom will be made up at this
Office and forwarded to London by the United
States Mail Packets via San Francisco.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded
by this route must be addressed via San
Francisco.

Letters, Newspapers, Books and Patterns
will be liable to the same rates of postage
as those sent by the British Mail Packets
via Southampton via—

For Letters, 24 cents per half-ounce.
For each Newspaper not exceeding 4
ounces, 4 cents.

For a packet of Books or Patterns, 8 cents
per 4 ounces.

The Postage must in all cases be paid in
advance; correspondence not fully prepaid
will be sent via Suez.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, February 1, 1869.

IT is hereby notified that, under the pro-
visions of a Treasury Warrant dated
the 7th May, the Postage on a Letter not
exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, posted
in Hongkong or at any of the Ports in
China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or
posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or
any of the Ports in China and Japan, and
conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is
reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve
Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in
weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for
each half-ounce is chargeable.

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

IT is hereby notified for general information
that henceforward the Postage on Books and Patterns
addressed to the United States of America
transmitted via the United Kingdom will
be as follows, viz.—

Via SOUTHAMPTON.

Under 4 ounces, 12 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 "

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 "

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 "

For every additional 4 oz., 12 "

Via MARSEILLES.

Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 "

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 48 "

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 "

For every additional 4 oz., 16 "

Via LIVERPOOL.

Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 "

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 48 "

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 "

For every additional 4 oz., 16 "

Via HONGKONG.

Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 "

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 48 "

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 "

For every additional 4 oz., 16 "

Via BOMBAY.

Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 "

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 48 "

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 "

For every additional 4 oz., 16 "

Via CALCUTTA.

Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 "

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Via CHINA.

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Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 "

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Signed having been appointed
of the above Company for
Canton are prepared to
at current rates
OLYPHANT & Co.
July 17, 1868.

NOTICE.
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Rates will be charged in
a short period Insurances,
One month
1 per cent.
Month
1 per cent.
Months
1 per cent.
The full Annual Rate
B. S. WALKER & Co.,
Royal Insurance Company,
April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
having received extended
from THE ROYAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, are now authorized to
against FIRE as follows, viz.
first-class Building, or on
therein — in Hongkong,
\$45,000.
OB. S. WALKER & Co.,
new Company of Liverpool,
June 17, 1868.

REDUCTION
OF PREMIUM FOR
INSURANCE.

Signed having been intimated
in their Circular dated 14th Octo-
ber from the Royal
Insurance Company,
their Premium will
be reduced as follows:

1 per cent.

1

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Hoogly," 31st October, 1869.

VC 827. 1 case Arums.

Ex "Cambodge," 24 February, 1869.

GPO 15935. 1 case Chemicals.

Ex "Donnat," 30th March, 1869.

Mr Schaal. 2 cases (contents unknown).

Ex "Hoogly," 8th April, 1869.

Bellino Norritte. 1 case Books.

C. BERTHARD, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, April 3, 1869.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the following Packages per Brit. barque *Meteor*, from Sydney, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their Goods, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

15 b. pkgs. Mer'dise, shipped by Alder-

St. B. " son & Sons.

48 cases Preserved shipped by Ra-

meada, soon Feez & Co.

A, 7 cases Copper, shipped by Chen

65 casks Fish, Atak.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 23, 1869.

FROM BOMBAY, BUSHIRE, BUNDER-

BABAS, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE West India and Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s Steamer *West Indian*, Capt. T. Miller, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims for Damage to, or short delivery of, parts of Packages, will be recognized after the Goods have left the vessel's side.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

East Point, April 6, 1869.

ap12

Notices of Firms.

THE Undersigned having arrived from Bombay, has established himself as Merchant and Agent, under the Firm and Style of HAJEE MEERZA MOHAMMED ALIY & Co.

HAJEE MEERZA MOHAMMED ALIY,

ABERDEEN STREET,

Hongkong, April 6, 1869.

my6

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr BENJA-
MIN E. GALT, as a partner in our Firm.

FAWELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY
LIMITED.

M. C. LANGDON DAVIES having resign-
ed, Mr EDWARD BAKER has been ap-
pointed Secretary of the above Company
from this date.

Hongkong, March 31, 1869.

THE business heretofore carried on by
the Undersigned, will, from this date be
continued under the Firm and Style of
FUTTABHOY AMEZEBHOV. And all out-
standing accounts by the Undersigned will
be settled, paid, and received by the above
Firm.

BUDROODIN ABDULLAHY.
Hongkong, March 30, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROM and after this date, the style of
our firm will be WALTER SMITH & Co.

WAHL & Co.,
China Sugar Refinery,
East Point.

Hongkong, March 17, 1869.

NOTICE.

HAVE this day established myself as a
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE AD-
JUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

Hongkong, July 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
WILLIAM NEILSON in our Firm ceased
on the 30th June last.

Mr TOBIAS PIN, Mr WILLIAM NEIL-
SON and Mr H. SEYMOUR GEARY are
authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong
and China from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA LIMITED

MR ROBERT S. WALKER has this day
been appointed Secretary to the Com-
pany, and Mr JOHN INGLIS, the present
Acting Secretary, assumed his functions as
Managing Engineer for the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, March 3, 1869.

NOTICE.

M. R. D. O. CLARK retires from our Firm,
and Mr J. MURRAY FORBES and
Mr E. D. BARBOUR are admitted Partners
from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, January 1, 1869.

July2

HONGKONG HOTEL

FROM this date the Management of the
Hongkong Hotel is placed in charge of
Mr GEORGE E. LANE, to whom all com-
munications should be addressed.

YEE-WO & Co.

Hongkong Hotel,

April 1, 1869.

ff

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr CLAUS BUDDE
to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

THE Undersigned hereby inti-
mates that he has this day
received the appointment of Surveyor
to FRENCH LLOYDS
under date of December 22nd,
1868.

ROBT. McMURDO.
Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

For Sale.

PER CASE OF 12 BOTTLES.

GOOD Breakfast CLARET, doz. \$ 4.00
In pints, 24 pint bottles, \$ 4.50

Medoc Breakfast CLARET, " \$ 5.00

Dessert CLARET, " \$ 8.00

Chateau Margaux, " \$ 9.00

St. Pierre St. Julian (extra), " \$ 24.00

CLARET in Wood, " \$ 45.00

Rousillon, 46 gals, " \$ 35.00

G. DUBOST & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1869. myl

PER MAIL STEAMER.

GRUYERE CHEESE, of first quality.

G. DUBOST & Co.

Hongkong, March 12, 1869. apr12

PER ZIBA.

50 cases Perrie CHAMPAGNE.

50 cases "Plague" SALAD OIL.

G. DUBOST & Co.

Hongkong, March 12, 1869. apr12

FOR THE RACES.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

HONG KONG.

HAVE RECEIVED EX MAIL STEAMER.

Large assortment of MILLINERY,

A BONNETS, and HATS, of the

latest fashions.

A choice assortment of SILK, MUS-

LIN, and GRENAINE, for Evening

Wear.

A fine assortment of new FLOW-

ERS, HEAD-DRESSES and FEATHERS.

A large assortment of new TRIM-

MINOS and FRINGES in all colors.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES,

in white and colors, all sizes.

Gentlemen's Drab Shell and Felt HATS.

Blue and Green GOSSAMERS, &c.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

20, Fochow Road, Shangha.

Hongkong, February 3, 1860.

New Advertisements

EX FALCON AND ZIBA,

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

LONG CLOTH SHIRTS with Linen

Fronts, Gauze, Merino and Silk

UNDER-SHIRTS, Linen and Paper CLO-

LARS, White, Brown and Stripe Thread

and Cotton SOCKS, NECKTIES, and

SCARFS, Cambrie HANDBKERCHIEFS,

Silk Hats, Ellwood's HELMETS, Sang-

ster's UMBRELLAS, Masala VESTS,

Trower DUCK and DRILL, ALPACA,

French MERINO and PAR MATTAS.

Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and

Untrimmed HATS, White and Fancy Mus-

lin and other DRESSES, Printed French

CAMBRICS, SILK, Little Thread and Cot-

TON HOSIERY, SILK GLOVES, Trimmed

BODICES, Cambrie EDGINGS, RIB-

BONS, LACES, VELVETS, HABER-

DASHES, &c.

WINDOW CURTAINS, Mosquito NETS,

SHEETINGS and COUNTERPANES,

Bath and Toilet TOWELS, Antimacassars

and Toilet COVERS, Damask Table

LINEN, Gauze and other FLANNELS,

Longcloth and Irish LINENS, STATION-

ERY of all kinds, PERFUMERY,

BRUSHES, SOAPS, SPONGES, Child-

REN'S PERAMBULATORS, &c., &c.

S. W. BAKER & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1869.

ff

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

For SPORL, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

For LIGHTNING, on Tuesday, the

20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG and CAL-

CUTTA.

For "GLENGYLE," on Tuesday, the

20th inst.,

and uninteresting re-
sister would be relieved
by such documents
as the home authorities
would be partly paci-
fied that their utter-
ance be "burked" at all
of "suppression" and
could no longer be
confidence would sub-
serve the Representative and

ed from the Rev. W.
substance of which we
make public. In our
10th March, we asked if
the Society were to be
boasted by the members
and we did this in
the protest against M.
regarding the book of
enclosed us another
published in the N.C.
on the subject. This
is beside the matter
the good taste of M.
simply expressed our
man would conclude
in an article, signed
was endorsed by the
which it was read. We
general disclaimer of
on this score should
the fly-leaf of each

Under such circum-
tance's protest would be
would furthermore lead
between those who did
did not object. Many
endorsed who hesi-
tate protest against an
neither irreverent, nor
of disbelief in the
of the historical portion
startling. The word
"curse" — might perhaps
been omitted, but Mr
point when he conti-

not hold either the Coun-
councils of the Society responsi-
to which they listen in
or even those which they
in their journal. At the
that there is a limit
responsibility, as well as a
a sense of propriety.
lemen of the Editorial
allow to appear in your
gratuitously offensive,
provoke excited dis-
to the objects had in view;
Scientific Society, such as
well as to put a check on
may appear in this di-

properly, courtesy, good
on which I am sure you
in thinking we can do
high a standard."

into two errors. All
important topics, which
the law of libel are, as a
to the columns of British
general disclaimer of
their views; and secondly
by M. Simons was, how-
conducive to the end in
used the very words to
fortunate estimate of the
these records.

cause Mr Sylo of illi-
think he would have
purpose by moving that
time we have alluded
in each volume. To
remark went beyond
ever absurd. It was pre-
to saving that the history
more reliable than the his-
toria, a statement which,
or bad taste, is perfectly

LOCAL.

the Fire Brigade and all
place this afternoon at
satisfactory turn out
headed by the usual bad

MURDER.

man charged with the
Worthy, was allowed to
before Mr May yesterday
that he was a shop-
and was at Kowloon at
murder of the foreigner
Hongkong to collect money,
his man. A story then
apprehension by Mr Jau-
the Brothel in Hollywood

again brought up this
after calling several wit-
that he was in the employ
keeper at Kowloon, was
trial at the next. On
the Supreme Court.

the 22, the former
the barque *Mary Miller*,
several persons were
vessels were much da-
vily will be held into the

duty was heard at the
this morning, which pos-
interest. It would appear
be able to learn that
Mongol, Captain Courte,
was under coolie charter
and the crew (en-
port) were under articles
to any port without in-
to it.

It seems, however, that
seas, with crews engaged
diligent, had given an in-
Hongkong on account of
able incurred in looking
it was refused by the
The vessel should
have this morning, but
struck work. The Cap-
before the Harbour Master
Chancellor of the French
present to watch the pro-
men agreed to return to
ing. The three men were
never put in irons, again refused to work,
Cheong Akin, the other woman who gave

The Captain then engaged a party of Chinese to work the vessel over to Macao, but the French sailors seized iron bars and such-like weapons and prevented them from working, so at 10 o'clock they were taken to the Police Station and there only remain two who interfere with and hinder the others. If the vessel does not reach Macao by to-morrow it is probable that her charter-party will be irritated. Of course as she made their engagement they must fulfil it, but in view of the dangers of cooing carrying the conduct of the Captain would seem to be at least imprudent in not following the precedent set by other vessels.

CAPTAIN MORA, of the *Louisa Canevaro*, appeared in Court to-day to ask for a warrant, or summons, in order to recover possession of a boy who had left his guardianship, and was known to have gone on board the *P. A. Palmer*, now in harbor. It appears that Captain Mora obtained the boy from his mother in Peru under the promise that he would be returned. A summons was offered to the applicant; but on reconsideration the Captain suggested a personal visit to Captain McCashin of the *Palmer*, as the latter would no doubt be very busy. No further steps were therefore taken in the matter at present.

H.M.S. troopship *Himalaya*, Captain S. B. Piers, got up steam on Saturday, Feb. 20, and left her anchorage in the bay about three o'clock in the afternoon. During her brief stay in port she has had many visitors, and her officers have enjoyed their short sojourn in Victoria. We have been desired by Captain Piers and his officers to express their thanks to the inhabitants of Malibourne and its vicinity who have so kindly entertained them. The *Himalaya* will proceed to Wellington, New Zealand, and, bringing away the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, landing them at Brisbane, Sydney, and Adelaide, and embarking the 50th Regiment, with whom she will return to Queenstown, Ireland. — *Melbourne Argus*.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr May on the Bench. Robert Reed, an individual who has been here "seeking" for some time, and who has had a trial of the Police duties and emoluments, was found in dock this morning by the Magistrate, in the custody of his former companions-in-arms. Reed had been on a "heavy wet" yesterday, and it had been too much for him: he was found in Queen's Road. He said he had only had two glasses; to which his Worship remarked that they must have been large glasses of very strong liquor indeed. Reed repeated that he had recollection of only two or three glasses. His Worship observed that Reed had better be careful, and fined him 50 cents as a sort of reminder.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MERCANTILE MARINE LAW IN HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

HONGKONG, April 10, 1869.

SIR.—With your permission the question shall be asked: "How does Hongkong issue certificates of competency to Masters and Mates except through the Mercantile Marine Act?" And yet we told this Act has no authority in Hongkong!!! What a devilish contrivance this same Hongkong must be! if the master of a ship has only to luff his vessel alongside it, dump his men ashore on the score of economy, and then top his boom—regardless of all consequences. Let the question be put in this form: Supposo the *Wenys Castle* is lost on her voyage hence to Singapore, and human life is sacred—the master, will he not be liable to punishment for manslaughter by wilfully looking the high seas un-
manned? *Satis populi supremus lex*; is our *House Flag*. How is a Naval Court organized? What gives any one a right to bring the master and crew of a vessel that has been either in collision, or wreck, to book?—how does the information run? The Merchant Shipping Act, the Wreck Act, the Passengers Act, are all proofs that the Hongkong does not interfere, but hedge every act of the Owner, Master, and Seaman round most painstakingly, because experience proves the absolute necessity of precision.

If an Act of the Hongkong legislature is absolutely necessary, shame and sin upon the naked rock that for eight and twenty years has been an obstructive, making abortive all the carelessness of the English people through their Parliament expressed, and shame, and *fel* for shame, upon all those well-paid authorities who have supinely permitted such a ridiculous anomaly to exist without one step being made in the road to improvement, as if the receipt of the monthly screw was all that gave official dignity.

This is a work-a-day world, and man has to live, having struck him in the wrist, but denied that he had hit the boy to the iron bar. In reply to the Magistrate, both the boy-prisoner and the constable distinctly repeated that the tying up was a fact. His Worship thereupon made an example of this brave shopkeeper. He said (addressing the boy-prisoner) that it was a matter of taste for the witness to accuse him in private life by perverting the truth, but it was a very different thing when he came before the Bench, and in a crowded Court to tell monstrous, nonsensical and stupid lies. Of course he denied the beating, because the boy was too small. If he believed for a moment that the constable had struck him, he would punish him accordingly. But all the people in Court knew that he was liar, and that he was now saying what was not true. If he should appear in a similar manner in Court, the punishment would not be a fine, though he would settle the little off on this occasion by a fine of \$10, or fourteen days' imprisonment. — The boy was unknown to the Police, but had no father or mother alive. His Worship gave him the charge. The two women (Chun Akoy and Cheong Akin) narrated the conversation upon which the present charge was made. [Apo, the informer in the Holworthy case, had been previously requested by his Worship to leave the Court.] The substance of the conversation was that defendant, having asked the witness' business up at the Court, advised her to "go and take a walk," and hinted that Agow, the man charged with the Holworthy murder, had a great number of influential clan friends. She further said that witness had better not give evidence against this man; when Apo came up, and the conversation was interrupted—

AN OLD SEA LAWYER.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR.—Your very interesting correspondents, 274 Singapore, 12.251 London, 11.729 Dundee, 26.352 Glasgow,

complain that your leader "laid them all flat." No doubt it did, and a very great pity it is that they did not stop there, instead of jumping up again and exposing their ignorance.

The *Wenys Castle*, they say, is not legally at sea. Are these gentlemen, who rejoice in these extraordinary names, aware that they appear to be altogether at sea themselves? whether legally or not, I do not know.

I should like to know their names, and find them out by the rule of three, or that of thumb; but I am afraid that the old well-known sum of "given the tonnage of a ship, find out the Captain's name by dead reckoning" will not serve in this instance; however, though they are not known to me, I am fully prepared to ascertain them the usual deference that is paid to gentlemen of this class, viz., "Sea Lawyers." As I am interested in several ships I have carefully taken note of the number of their certificates, so that I may not hurt any of their feelings by offering any one of them so low a position

as that of Chief Mate, and I very much doubt whether that of Master even would be sufficient for people of such deep knowledge, such subtle acumen.

The manner in which they condemn your exposition of the law is summary, "quite promiscuous like," as Mrs. Gamp would say, but it would have been better to have supported their dictum with reasonable argument; instead of this they leave the dry details of the law, and fly to poetical justice, and talk in a charmingly sentimental way about the one long protest the Merchant Shipping Law makes against the cupidity (uicis word that), etc., of men who in their "lust for wealth" etc., etc. Now in mine humble opinion a display of a ship's lost for wealth would show better in some people than running into debt at the Sailor's Home.

But after all perhaps 274 Singapore, 12.251 London; etc., etc., etc., did not write the letter but only signed it, for to my mind it smacks too much of the complete-letter-writer style, or that of that beautiful and very periodical journal the *Cheina Magazine*. Now why should honest men, men who obtained Master's certificates resort to subterfuge, and if one of them did miss an engagement on board the above-named ship, and does feel disappointed, why try to teach all Hongkong the Shipping law, not considering that others may be better posted up in it than themselves?

I congratulate our friends upon their having attained their present high-certi-
fied rank. I trust their respective commandants accord with their great merit. Would any one of them undertake the Vice Admiralty of the Colony, or the post of Privy Councillor to the Government? they need not let modesty prevent them from applying for the situation.

Yours cogitatively,
990,900⁰ TIMBUCCOO.

PRINCE ALFRED IN VICTORIA.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh reached Melbourne on the afternoon of Feb. 22. The *Australasian* of the 27th remarks:—

If the object of the Victorians had been to show Prince Alfred the difference between an official and a non-official visit to the colony, they could scarcely have effected two more broadly contrasting receptions. On the first occasion, scores of steamers with bands, banners, cannon, and multitudes of cheering passengers, met him at the entrance to Port Phillip, and escorted him forty miles by his anchorage in Hobson's Bay. On land next day awaited him a procession nearly as long as the Sandringham road, and addressed as long as the procession. This time the *Garter* quietly anchored in the bay, and after a little while a small boat left her, bearing the Duke and his suite. A brisk wind brought the skiff rapidly to the town pier—so rapidly that at first not a man was present to perform the ordinary courtesy of catching and securing a rope. The gates of the place had, in fact, been closed for the night, and the 2,000 or 3,000 persons who had assembled to welcome His Royal Highness were for the most part on the railway pier, where he was expected to land. Of course there was a great rush made for the town pier when it was seen that the Duke was approaching it, and he had soon more people about him than he cared for. Through some contumacy the Governor had not arrived at Sandridge, and it would not have been quite in order for His Royal Highness and suite to have proceeded to Tocumal in a back-bay boat, and so had been compelled to make a living by dint of hard work and thrift. About seven years ago they settled down at Moligal, and have steadily working there ever since, quietly washing about nine inches to a foot of the surface soil, in an old-fashioned horse-pudding machine. Mr. Deeson informed us that they had many times washed a whole week for half an ounce of gold, while at other times they were very fortunate. Within about a hundred yards from the spot where the "Welcome Stranger" was unearthed they some time ago found two nuggets, one weighing 100 ounces and the other thirty-six ounces. They have stripped and washed the surface soil from several acres of land, and their workings are easily traced by the red clay they have bared. They informed us that this red clay contained a little gold, but not enough to pay, consequently they do not wash it. They pointed out to us a peculiar kind of red clay, similar to half-burnt bricks, which they regard as indicative of gold, and which has been found associated with their larger finds, and particularly so with the immense mass of gold found by them on Friday last. It is much to be regretted that this, the largest mass of gold ever found, at any rate of which there is any record, should have been melted before any model of it was made, and the fortunate owners expressed to us their regret that such had been the case.

But when they discovered it, the mass, as may be supposed, was unwisely, so much so that it had to be forced from its bed, a large lever; and the place is a very solitary one, anything indeed, but such a place as would cure to keep a hundred men, and, as he had always been punctual in meeting his indebtedness, he was considered good for any small amount. Ah Ting has for the past eight months been acting as a broker between Chinese buyers of flour, and also speculating a little on his own account. He possesses unusual intelligence. During the past few months he has made some purchases for Hong Kee, and it appears, from the circumstances, that the defalcation was hatched with them.

During the active Chinese demand for flour, which has ruled in this market for several weeks past, these worthies were among the number who made shipments to China and Japan. With their established credit and the fact that they had been melted before any model of it was made, and the fortunate owners expressed to us their regret that such had been the case.

They had no difficulty in purchasing flour to the value of about \$7,000, on a credit of thirty days. Hong Kee, the merchant, stocked his store with an unusually large supply of liquors, and they had used their credit to its utmost extent among their own countrymen. This morning one of their own creditors happened to pass Hong Kee's store, and found it closed. This unfortunately excited his suspicions, and immediate inquiries were instituted, resulting in the information that they had taken passage on the steamer *Japan*, which cleared yesterday at noon. The flour was shipped partly on the steamer and partly by sail. The four merchants have telegraphed to have the delivery of the flour stopped. This dispatch will go to Liverpool; thence to point de Galle, at the southern extremity of Ceylon, which is the terminus of telegraphic communication; thence it will be conveyed by steamer, reaching Hongkong, it is hoped, at noon.

The total defalcation for flour is \$6,748.75, distributed as follows: George Babcock & Co., \$2,475; Sperry & Co., \$1,875; George W. Stewart & Co., \$1,378.75 and Kinney Bros. (Salem, Oregon, mills) \$1,030. They also owe Linton & Bullard \$353, for general merchandise.

The liquor merchants are injured as follows: Livingston & Co., \$10,000; Garrett & Co., \$550; Schultz & Van Bergen, \$118,80, and F. & P. J. Cassin about \$100.

It is feared that these debts are dead losses, as the liquors are sold, and no property can be found belonging to the defalcators. The aggregate amount due to their countrymen is said to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000, much of which is for opium. The Chinese have also been taken out of the "Black Reef" itself, specimens of which are preserved.

It is worthy of remark that at the time of our visit Deeson and his mate were working away in their shirt sleeves at the claim, as if nothing had happened on the ordinary. We are glad that the master has fallen to the lot of such steady and industrious men.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

Triibune's Oriental and Literary Record, following the following curious paragraph.

RIVER UNDER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Mr. Caddin, the American Ethnographer, whose extensive travels have led him through the wildest and rudest scenery of America, has turned his attention, for several years past, from the *Indiana* to *Rocky*, and has made, in these studies, voyages to South America, to the Rocky Mountains, the Andes, and the Antilles, the results of which he is preparing to publish in a work entitled—"The Lifted and Subsided Rocks of America, with their influences on the Oceanic, Atmospheric, and Land Currents." And one of the striking features of his book seems to be, to quote his own words, "the discovery of a river under the Rocky Mountains, many times larger than the Mississippi's length, and gliding through the clean and vast rocky cellars of the upheaved mountains, without the losses by alluvial absorptions and solar evaporation which diminish valley rivers, it takes along its course the sinking streams and lakes of the mountains of Mexico, and with them, perhaps, by a hundred mouths in its deep bed, debouches unseen into the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico."

"The frequent *Montadas qui fumant*, "Rockes qui tremblent," and "Blooming Caves," which occur in the Rocky Mountain range (he says) indicate subaerogenous cascades, caused by the water of melting snows, of rains, of glaciers, and a thousand sinking rivers and lakes, which, amongst broken up and angular rocks, are on their way to the ocean level."

"Through the vast and heated vaults underneath the Andes, I contemplate a similar river, running from the 30th degree of south latitude to the north, and carrying their overflowing waters also to the Caribbean Sea."

"The Antilles, now partially sunk in the ocean, are but a chain of mountain tops which, 6,000 years ago, stood up in their grandeur, a part (and, probably, the glory) of the Andes; and at that date the two mighty submontane rivers, meeting and debouching together into the ocean, east or

prize. The weight in the gross was then found to be 210lb. troy, and preparations were at once made to break the mass to pieces and melt it. The appearance of the "Welcome Stranger" in its pristine state was something wonderful, and it seemed impossible to realize the fact that so great a

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Portfolio.

Of mercy in the midst of wrath :
The *frisket*, thy preventing grace,
Keeps us from many a stilled race.
CHRIST Jesus is the *teetle stone*,
That our hearts must be wrought upon.
The *caffin* wherein it did lie,
Is rest to all eternity.
The *cramp iron* that it moves on still,
Are the good motions of the will :
The *rounce*, the spirit's inspiration,
Working a holy agitation.
The *girls*, the gift of continence.
The tether of the unbridled sense :
The *winter*, wherein all doth lie,
Is patience in adversity :
The *foot step*, humbleness of mind,
In itself no worth can find.
If there be such a chance as this,
That any letter *battered* is,
Being come unto thy view,
Take it out, put in a new ;
Or if Satan, that foul fiend,
Mar, with a pretence to mend,
And being at thy goodness vex,
Makes blasphemy of thy pure text,
Find it out, O Lord, and then,
Print our hearts new o'er again.
O Lord, unto this work make haste,
It's a work that long will last :
And when this white paper's done,
Work a reparation.

ECONOMY IN THE ABSTRACT AND IN THE CONCRETE
(*Post-Mill Gazette*, Feb. 15.)

The remarks made by Mr. Lowe the other night at *Finsbrough's* Hall upon abstract and concrete economy were highly characteristic of him. His speeches, great or small, always remind us of Mr. Mill's remark on Archdeacon Whately, that so long as he cast his plummet a little deeper than other people he never cared whether or not he got to the bottom of the subject. Profound philosophy is not to be expected in an after-dinner speech, even from a Chancellor of the Exchequer, but Mr. Lowe might have said a little more upon the principles of the subject while he was engaged upon it. Of course, to say that we all like economy in general, but that we all shrink from particular instances of it, and to add that without the unpleasant particulars the pleasant generality is a mere dream, are at once telling and in a certain sense true remarks; but they are just the sort of points which are calculated first to recommend themselves to very second-rate minds, and next to incapsulate those minds from taking in another side of the question, which is quite as true and very much more important. This side of the question consists in a recognition of the fact that stinginess is far too small an instrument to effect really important savings, and that it is continually used as a blind which prevents people from seeing that the really important changes which might be made are not made in point of fact. We will give an illustration from private life. There was once a person whose income was suddenly reduced, whilst his expenses increased. He immediately began to make himself uncomfortable in all sorts of ways. In very cold weather he stinted the supply of fire, and sat in his study before breakfast wrapped up in a blanket. He took off a year from the wages of each of his maidservants, and £5 a year from the wages of his manservant. He was a very temperate man at all times, but he cut off the glass of sherry which he used to drink at luncheon, and ate his biscuit dry, or with water. He never took a cab, however much he might be fatigued, and however hard it might rain. He insisted that his wife should spend £10 a year less than formerly on her dress, and he halved the pocket-money of his boys at school, and docked the allowances to his daughters at home. The consequence was that his wife and daughters, always having dressed very reasonably, looked rather shabby, and that his boys, who were quiet, steady lads, were uncomfortable. He had to change all his servants, he felt exceedingly uncomfortable himself, and was continually fretting over his altered circumstances. He found, however, when all was done that he could not by any means make both ends meet. Looking one day in a mournful manner over his accounts, it occurred to him to consider the question from a new point of view. After much meditation, he gave up his house in London, and took a house in a country town. He gave up maidservant, and some of his maids. He removed his boys from Eton, and put one of them into a solicitor's office, and sent the other to a cheap day school near his new abode. He gave up the practice of going out of town in the summer, and hired all the year round in one place. The result was that his servants were paid proper wages, his wife and daughters were under no restriction as to clothes; he had always half-crowns in his pocket, and was able, in a word, to go on much as he pleased without thinking about money.

A CONTEMPLATION
On the Mystery of Man's Regeneration,
in allusion to the

Mystery of Printing.

Great blest Master Printer, come
Unto thy composing room :
Wipe away our foul offences,
Make, O make our souls and senses,
The upper, and the lower cases ;
And thy large alphabet of graces
The letter, which being ever fit,
O haste thou to distribute it :
For there is (I make amount).
No imperfection in the form.
If any letter's face be foul,
O wot it er to touch the soul ;
Contrariwise be the brush, the type
Tears from a penitential eye.

The graces so distributed,
Think not thy work half finished :
On still, O Lord, no time defer,
Be truly a Conposer ;
Take thy composing stick in hand,
Thy holy word, the firmest hand ;
For sure that work can never miss,
That's truly justed in this.

The end of grace's distribution.
Is not a mere dissolution :
But that from each part being cited,
They may be again united.

Let righteousness and peace then meet,

Mercy and truth each other great ;

Let these letters make a word ;

Let these words a line afford,

Then lines, a page compose,

Which being brought unto a close,

Be thou the direction, Lord ;

Let love be the fast-binding cord.

Say, O Lord, O set aspace,

That we may grow from grace to grace ;

Till towards the *chace* we never draw

The two strong tables of thy law ;

Of which the two firm crossbeams,

The Love of man, next after Thee.

The head sticks Christ's majesty,

The foot sticks Christ's humility ;

The supplication of the saints

The side sticks, when our ch'ar' faints

Let the quire by thy auro elevation,

Which admits of my rejection ;

With which our souls being join'd about,

Not the least grace can then drop out,

They mercies and allurement's all,

They grace stick and madet work.

But when all this is done we see,

Who shall the corrector be ?

O Lord, what thou set'st can't be ill,

It needs no corrector's skill.

Now, though these graces are all set,

Our hearts are but white paper yet ;

And by Adam's first transgression,

Fit only for the worst impression,

They holy spirit the worst in make,

From whom we may perception take ;

And let him no time defer,

To print on us thy character.

Let the ink be black as jet,

What though ? it is comely yet ;

As curtains of King Solomon,

Or Kedar's tent to look upon.

Be victory the press's head,

That o'er oppression it may tread ;

Let divine contemplation be

The screw, to raise us up to Thee :

The press's two checks (unsubduced)

Strong constancy and fortitude ;

Our alvah's shall let be the till,

Whereon to lay what trash you will :

The nit, and spindle, gentleness :

To move the work with easiness :

The platten is affliction,

Which makes good work, being hard set on,

The tail, the spirit's instrument,

To scorch our punishment :

The platter a resemblance hath

be called cheeseparings, the saving will be by hundreds, and will have to be counted finally by thousands.

What we insist upon these considerations is to be indifferent to, or not aware of, the importance of detailed economy, or cheese-parings, as it is dialegically called. No doubt there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything, and the right way of doing it ought to be insisted upon for a hundred reasons, moral as well as economical. One of the things which may be done either rightly or wrongly is a very process of cheeseparings. You may pare your cheese like a gentleman, or you may pare it like something very different, and it is of considerable importance to do it handsomely. We will illustrate our meaning. No doubt it is of importance that the pens in a public office should not be wasted, and no doubt an ordinary pen will bear several mendings. Every one who has proper sense of economy must feel a certain shock in seeing a table littered with a dozen excellent pens, each of which has served, perhaps, to write only one letter. How is this to be avoided ? You may if you like prescribe the number of mendings which a pen is to receive, but one result of that is nearly sure to be that the younger clerks at least will be seized with a passion for the use of the penknife, and will cut up the old pens at a rate as unceas- ing as that at which they used to throw away new ones. Suppose that instead of doing this a circular were to issue to the effect that issuing pens in kind had been found to produce waste, an allowance would be made to the clerks to enable them to purchase their own pens, would not this be a quiet and far more effective way of reaching the desired result ? It is what Mr. MacCulloch did in the matter of pens and small articles.

So again if an office is overmanned, it is no doubt highly important that it should be reduced to a proper size. We have indeed little doubt that several large offices might be advantageously composed of small number of men of comparatively high position, with power to employ copying clerks or printers, like the printers of law papers, as they wanted them ; but if this change is to be made, it should be done gradually, systematically, and with the greatest regard to the supernumeraries who are to be dismissed. It should always be borne in mind that a clerk in a public office is about the most helpless and dependent of human beings. His professional knowledge, such as it is, is of no use at all beyond the walls of his office, and if you deprive him of all means you practically deprive him of all means of subsistence. A mechanic or labourer can find work in any market and in every part of the world, but a Government clerk has no market at all for his labour. Dismissal is ruin to him. This is no reason for keeping useless clerks, but it is a reason for getting rid of them gradually and ten- derly. Pare your cheese gently, using it like *Izaak Walton's* frog, as if you had a little human feeling for it.

W. F. MAYER.

Swan han.—THE EXTREME OF AWKWARD-NESS.

A village magistrate's procession. A village magistrate receiving a guest. A donkey braying in the market-place. Playing the flute on a cow's back.

Wang hwei.—THE EXTREME OF UNPLEAS-ANTNESS.

Blundering upon matters which are tabooed in a friend's house. (Compare the Spanish proverb: Don't talk about ropes in a hanged man's house.)

Meeting a creditor when one can't pay one's debts.

Perpetrating a breach of etiquette on a formal visit.

Hearing drunken babble after one has become sober.

Men sen yen.—TRIBULATIONS.

To invite a distinguished guest, who fails to come to dinner.

To have a disagreeable fellow come on his own invitation.

To be button-holed by a man in liquor.

To have no money when things are cheap.

To be seated opposite the man you hate.

To have a pretty concubine and a jealous wife.

She jeh tsien tsien kwang.—THE GROWING FOLIAGE OF THE AGE.

Envy, hatred, and malice.

Invoking the gods when one is drunk.

Cock-fighting and horse-racing in deep mourning.

Ovengrown bushes flying kites.

Keeping idle vagabonds in bed and board.

Women going clacking about the streets.

Mortgaging one's property to other people.

The above extraord will be sufficient to show that the Chinese satirist combines a dose of wholesome instruction after the manner of Poor Richard with his amusing criticisms on the ways of the world he lived in ; and apart from the interest that may attach to his collection of *dicta* as a literary curiosity, they are useful, as indicative of the state of society prevailing in his days, and as shewing, in many a touch and intuile, how little change in the habits, modes of thought, and prejudices of the Chinese has been brought about in the long period of full ten centuries that has elapsed since these trivial sentences were committed to writing.

Canton. — W. F. MAYER.

ON DRAGON-WORSHIP.

The worship of snakes is, as every body knows, one of the most ancient forms of idolatry. There is indeed scarcely a religion on earth which does not acknowledge the dragon as a deity. Christianity not excluded. In the primitive formation of which a snake plays not some part or other. To the present day the worship of snakes or Nagas, as they are called, is a common practice among the dark races of India, Burmah and Siam, whilst the tribes inhabiting the extensive mountain ranges lying on the eastern boundary of Assam call themselves Nagas after the name of their snake-gods. As to China I have not the slightest doubt but that the adoption of the dragon as national emblem of the Chinese empire sprang from the same religious source.

What strengthens this assertion is the circumstance that I have endeavoured to state positively that the Chinese translators of Sanscrit Buddhist texts invariably rendered the term *naga* (which has been identified with *cobra* (毒蛇) by the word lung (龍) or dragon) as the religious mind of China has never made a scientific distinction between snake and dragon, as the popular story of *Abu-l-eung* and his dragon (see Vol. II, p. 122) strikingly exhibits.

I am not going to inflict upon my readers a general description of the various forms of dragon-worship existing in China, which have been described elsewhere, and better no doubt than I could do it. I may however, in passing, point out that dragon-worship is worshipped all over China under various names and titles, of which the following two are the most common, the Dragon-king (龍王) of the five lakes and four seas, and the tutelary Dragon-spirits of the ground (土地龍神), or as they are very commonly styled the Dragon-spirits of the five regions (五方五土龍神). The notorious Lung-shan system of the geomancy of the Chinese is likewise intimately connected with this Naga-worship. For it is one of the fundamental doctrines of that system and acquiesced in as gospel truth by the mass of the people, that every mountain, every hill or undulation of the ground, is the sacred abode of dragons, who exercise a mighty influence over the fortunes of those who live within the domain of these spirits. One of the religious ceremonies sprung up from this root, and one that is commonly practised especially by country people in different parts of the Canton province, may interest the readers of this paper. Some portions of the ceremonial I am going to describe have come under my own observation ; the rest I have drawn from information which I obtained from reliable eye-witnesses.

Whenever a house is to be erected anywhere in the country, a geomancer learned in the mysteries of Fung-shui is to be engaged, to make the preliminary survey with his compass and to determine if the site chosen be within the range of friendly Dragon-spirits. On the spot which meets with the approval of the geomancer the house is then erected, and at its completion a niche is fitted up for the dragon-king who is believed to protect the house and its inhabitants. This niche is always on a level with the ground at the foot of the ancestral altar and is considered, as the inscription indicates, to be the "throne of the spirit of the dragon-hill at the back of the dwelling" (屋後龍山神位).

As soon as the niche is ready and the paper bearing that inscription pasted up, incense and tea is offered them with some extempore prayer, and thereby the Dragon-spirit is installed as patron of the house.

Offerings of incense and tea are made there daily, and generally therefore on the first and fifteenth days of every month.

A more elaborate ceremonial is necessary, when a hundred years have elapsed since the foundation of a house (or village).

For with the lapse of that time the pristine vigour and efficacy of the tutelary Dragon-spirit is considered to have collapsed too and a re-constitution is deemed needful. To perform the ceremony of the re-installation of the Dragon-spirit a sorcerer is to be engaged, that is to say either a Taoist priest, or one of those professional hucksters who pretend to be adepts in sorcery and witchcraft without submitting to the rules of celibacy or monasticism. When the bargain is struck and the day for the beginning of the ceremonies appointed, the sorcerer arrives with a number of attendants and orders all the inhabitants to prepare themselves by lustrations and

by fasting for three days consecutively. During this time the sorcerer has an extra altar fixed up in the ancestral hall, lays out all the paraphernalia of his profession, prepares a large quantity of charms consisting of grotesque figures of men sketched on slips of paper which he pastes up in various parts of the house (or village) and makes in short all the preparations necessary for the ceremonies to be performed. On the morning of the fourth day the ceremonial begins and lasts, according to the length of the landlord's purse, either twenty-four hours only or three days and three nights without intervals. The ritual consists especially of magical incantations numbed in unintelligible vernacular language, accompanied by the offering of frankincense, wine, and paper, and interrupted every now and then by the beating of drums and gongs and the blowing of a horn, whilst the chief sorcerer marches about in fantastic circles sword in hand and indulges in all sorts of hocus-pocus, sprinkling about incense, water, and perfume, and uttering various sounds, and the assembled crowd he draws out his arm unsealed and perfectly uninjured. Having thus established his reputation as an accomplished wizard, he carries the rice boiler forthwith into every room of the house (or village) followed by his attendants sprinkling about incense and water and burning paper-charms. All this is intended as an exorcism to scare away all evil-minded spirits and injurious

Miscellaneous.

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Feet, set 180 170

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catty 70 60

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120 110

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